

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

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DI'JON Q. STOCKER,

v.

Plaintiff,

STATE OF NEVADA EX REL IN AND
FOR NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF
CORRECTIONS, *et al.*,

Defendants.

Case No. 3:24-cv-00043-MMD-CLB

ORDER

Plaintiff Di'Jon Stocker brings this civil rights action under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 to redress constitutional violations that he allegedly suffered while incarcerated at Ely State Prison. (ECF No. 1-1.) On October 15, 2024, the Court ordered Stocker to file his updated address and either pay the full \$405 filing fee or file an application to proceed in forma pauperis for non-inmates by November 14, 2024. (ECF No. 6.) The Court warned Stocker this action could be dismissed if he failed to timely comply. (*Id.*) That deadline expired, and Stocker did not file an amended complaint, move for an extension, or otherwise respond. And Stocker's mail from the Court has been returned as undeliverable. (ECF No. 7.)

District courts have the inherent power to control their dockets and "[i]n the exercise of that power, they may impose sanctions including, where appropriate . . . dismissal" of a case. *Thompson v. Hous. Auth. of City of Los Angeles*, 782 F.2d 829, 831 (9th Cir. 1986). A court may dismiss an action based on a party's failure to obey a court order or comply with local rules. See *Carey v. King*, 856 F.2d 1439, 1440-41 (9th Cir. 1988) (affirming dismissal for failure to comply with local rule requiring pro se plaintiffs to keep court apprised of address); *Malone v. U.S. Postal Service*, 833

1 F.2d 128, 130 (9th Cir. 1987) (dismissal for failure to comply with court order). In
 2 determining whether to dismiss an action on one of these grounds, the Court must
 3 consider the public's interest in expeditious resolution of litigation, the Court's need to
 4 manage its docket, the risk of prejudice to the defendants, the public policy favoring
 5 disposition of cases on their merits, and the availability of less drastic alternatives. See *In*
 6 *re Phenylpropanolamine Prod. Liab. Litig.*, 460 F.3d 1217, 1226 (9th Cir. 2006) (quoting
 7 *Malone*, 833 F.2d at 130).

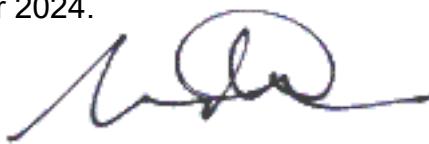
8 The first two factors, the public's interest in expeditiously resolving this litigation
 9 and the Court's interest in managing its docket, weigh in favor of dismissal of Stocker's
 10 claims. The third factor, risk of prejudice to defendants, also weighs in favor of dismissal
 11 because a presumption of injury arises from the occurrence of unreasonable delay in filing
 12 a pleading ordered by the court or prosecuting an action. See *Anderson v. Air West*, 542
 13 F.2d 522, 524 (9th Cir. 1976). The fourth factor—the public policy favoring disposition of
 14 cases on their merits—is greatly outweighed by the factors favoring dismissal.

15 The fifth factor requires the Court to consider whether less drastic alternatives can
 16 be used to correct the party's failure that brought about the Court's need to consider
 17 dismissal. See *Yourish v. Cal. Amplifier*, 191 F.3d 983, 992 (9th Cir. 1999) (explaining
 18 that considering less drastic alternatives *before* the party has disobeyed a court order
 19 does not satisfy this factor); *accord Pagtalunan v. Galaza*, 291 F.3d 639, 643 & n.4 (9th
 20 Cir. 2002). Courts “need not exhaust every sanction short of dismissal before finally
 21 dismissing a case, but must explore possible and meaningful alternatives.” *Henderson v.*
 22 *Duncan*, 779 F.2d 1421, 1424 (9th Cir. 1986). The Court cannot operate without collecting
 23 fees from litigants and this litigation cannot progress without Stocker's compliance with
 24 the Court's orders and the ability of the Court and parties to send Stocker case-related
 25 documents. The only alternative to dismissal is to enter a second order setting another
 26 deadline. But the reality of repeating an ignored order is that it often only delays the
 27 inevitable and squanders the Court's finite resources. The circumstances here do not
 28 indicate that this case will be an exception. Setting another deadline is not a meaningful

1 alternative given these circumstances. Therefore, the fifth factor favors dismissal.

2 Having thoroughly considered these dismissal factors, the Court finds that they
3 weigh in favor of dismissal. It is therefore ordered that this action is dismissed without
4 prejudice based on Di'Jon Stocker's failure to file his updated address and either pay the
5 full filing fee or file an application to proceed in forma pauperis for non-inmates in
6 compliance with the Court's October 15, 2024, order. The Clerk of Court is directed to
7 enter judgment accordingly and close this case. No other documents may be filed in this
8 now-closed case. If Stocker wishes to pursue his claims, he must file a complaint in a
9 new case and either pay the required filing fee or apply for in forma pauperis status.

10 DATED THIS 20th Day of November 2024.



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12 MIRANDA M. DU
13 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
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